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LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS. FOR TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Kentucky—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair. Indiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday. Light to fresh northwest winds. Tennessee—Fair Wednesday, somewhat warmer; Thursday fair.

THE LATEST.

The Bureau of Ethnology at Washington is proposing to send scientific parties to Africa to study the progenitors of the American negro on their native heaths, and his origin and development before he came into contact with civilization. Congress will be asked for authority and money to carry out the project.

One of the three negro officers in the army, Capt. Charles Young, of the Ninth Cavalry, has been ordered from Haiti, where he has been military attaché, to the Philippine Islands. He will soon reach his majority and it is believed that complications may arise when white officers are asked to serve under him.

O. M. Dennett, a broker, was arrested last night in New York, charged with receiving stolen property. According to the police, his detention is in connection with the arrest of William G. Douglas, who is accused of the theft of about \$50,000 worth of bonds.

At the end of the eighty-first ballot for United States Senator, the joint assembly of the Rhode Island Legislature finally adjourned without electing any candidate. The eighty-first ballot stood: Goddard, Democrat, 40; Colt, Republican, 39; Wetmore, Republican, 30.

The President, in a letter replying to criticisms of his recent utterance criticizing Moyer and Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, as "undesirable citizens," reiterates his "unfavorable opinion" of the methods employed by that body.

According to a Madrid newspaper the Spanish Ministry of Marine has received a cablegram from Cartagena saying that the plague is raging at that port and that 300 persons have been sent to hospitals.

Wilbur Adkins, formerly a well-known Louisville newspaper man, died last night at Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a brother of Lucian Adkins, at one time secretary of the Louisville Commercial Club.

Beckman Winthrop, during the last three years Governor of Porto Rico, yesterday took the oath of office in Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Gov. Magoon yesterday signed a decree granting amnesty to the members of the armed forces of Cuba who have been found guilty of committing offenses during the recent revolution.

The wooden lumber barge Arcadia, which left Manistee, Mich., April 12, is believed to have been lost in Lake Michigan with her captain and thirteen others.

A Philadelphia Quakeress, Miss Anna T. Jeanes, has given a million dollars for the establishment of a fund for the rudimentary education of negroes in the South.

Congressman Burnett, of Alabama, does not share Secretary Taft's optimism about Cuba and is confident the islanders will never be able to govern themselves.

The revival of Cleveland's street railway fight was signaled yesterday by the issuance of an injunction against Mayor Johnson and the Forest City Railway officials.

The postmaster general has made an order forbidding postmasters to allow the department funds to be used by banks as assets or to be mingled with the regular deposits.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington Thursday afternoon for the Jamestown Exposition. On Friday he will review the American and foreign ships in Chesapeake Bay.

The death is announced in London of Judge John Edmund Wentworth Addison. He was the prosecuting counsel in the famous Maybrick case.

Republicans are gathered in large numbers at Mt. Sterling for the convention which will be held to-day to nominate a candidate for Railroad Commissioner.

The Attorney General of Kansas is to make the most determined effort that has ever been made in that State to enforce the prohibition law.

Severe volcanic eruptions continue in the southern part of Chile. The town of Valdivia is covered with ashes and overhung with clouds.

Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview at New Orleans, has reiterated his belief and satisfaction in the separation of Church and State.

Four men riding down Cape Fear river in a scow were swept over Buckingham Falls, N. C., yesterday and drowned.

Secretary Taft has refused to discuss the situation in Ohio or his boom for the presidency.

Televosts robbed the post-office at Sebastopol of \$5,000.

ARE APOLOGISTS FOR BLOODSHED

President's Severe Strictures of Miners' Committee.

Replies To Their Criticism of His Recent Letter.

Condemns What He Calls Flagrant "Impropiety."

UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS STILL

Washington, April 23.—In a letter addressed to Honore Jaxon, of Chicago, chairman of the "Cook County Moyer-Haywood conference," made public to-day, President Roosevelt replied to the criticisms of his recent letter in which he referred to Moyer and Haywood, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with implication in the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg, of Idaho, as "undesirable citizens." The President says he regrets any body of men should so far forget their duty to their country as to, by the formation of societies and in other ways, endeavor to influence justice and coerce court or jury; that they, not he, are trying to influence justice and condemn what he calls their flagrant impropriety in the matter.

He says that he indicated no opinion as to their guilt of the Steunenberg murder, but that it was a simple absurdity to suppose that because a man is on trial he is free from criticism as to his manner of life. He said he might as well be accused of trying to influence the suits against Harriman, some of whose friends had also criticized him. He said that Moyer and Haywood stand as representatives of those who habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence. He added that he was profoundly indifferent to the condemnation of him for his criticisms of the undesirable types of citizens, regardless of the power of either labor or capital.

He Entirely Agrees.

The letter follows: "April 23, 1907.—Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 19th inst., in which you inclose the draft of the formal letter which is to follow. I have been notified that several delegations bearing similar requests are on the way hither. In the letter you, on behalf of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood conference, protest against certain language I used in a recent letter in which you assert to be designed to influence the action of justice in the case of the trial for the murder of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. "I entirely agree with you that it is improper to endeavor to influence the course of justice, whether by threats or in any similar manner. For this reason I have regretted most deeply the action of certain organizations as on your own in undertaking to accomplish this very result in the very case of which you speak. "For instance, your letter is headed 'Cook County Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference,' with the headlines 'death cannot wait' and 'we shall claim our brothers.' This shows that you and your associates are not demanding a fair trial, but are announcing in advance that the verdict shall only be one way, and that you will not tolerate any other verdict. Such action is a grant in its impropriety and I join heartily in condemning it.

"But it is a simple absurdity to suppose that because any man is on trial for a given offense he is, therefore, to be freed from all criticism upon his general conduct and manner of life. In my letter to which you object I referred to a certain prominent financier, Mr. Harriman, on the one hand, and to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs on the other as being equally undesirable citizens. It is as foolish to assert that this was designed to influence the trial of Moyer and Haywood, as to assert that it was designed to influence the suits that have been brought against Mr. Harriman. I neither expressed nor indicated any opinion as to whether Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were guilty of the murder of Gov. Steunenberg. If they are guilty they certainly ought to be punished. If they are not guilty they certainly ought not to be punished.

"But no possible outcome either of the trial or the suits can affect my judgment as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mentioned. Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs stand as representatives of those men who have done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of Legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair dealing business men. "They stand as the representatives of those men who by their public utterances and manifestoes, by the utterances of the papers they control or inspire and by the words and deeds of those associated with or subordinated to them, habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence.

Sharpest Possible Line.

"If this does not constitute undesirable citizenship, then there can never be any undesirable citizens. The men whom I denounce represent the men who have abandoned that legitimate movement for the uplifting of labor with which I have the most hearty sympathy; they have adopted practices which cut them off from those who lead this legitimate movement. In every way I shall support the law-abiding and upright representatives of labor, and in no way can I better support them than drawing the sharpest possible line between them on the one hand and on the other hand those preachers of violence who are themselves the worst foes of the honest laboring men.

"Let me repeat my deep regret that any body of men so far forget their duty to their country as to endeavor by the formation of societies and in other ways to influence the course of justice in this matter. I have received many such letters as yours. Accompanying them were newspaper clippings announcing demonstrations, parades and mass-meetings designed to show that the representatives of labor, without regard to facts, demand the acquittal of Messrs. Haywood and Moyer. "Such meetings can, of course, be designed only to coerce court or jury in rendering a verdict, and they, therefore, deserve all the condemnation which you, in your letter, say should be awarded to those who endeavor improperly to influence the course of justice.

"You would, of course, be entirely within your rights if you merely announced that you thought Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were 'desirable citizens,' though, in such case, I should take issue with you, and should say that, wholly without regard to whether or not they are guilty of the crime for which they are now being tried, they represent as thoroughly undesirable a type of citizenship as can be found in this country; a type which, in the letter to which you so unreasonably take exception, I showed not to be confined to any one class, but to exist among some representatives of great capitalists, as well as among some representatives of wage-workers.

"In that letter I condemned both types. Certain representatives of the great capitalists in turn condemned me for including Mr. Harriman in my condemnation of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. Certain of the representatives of labor in turn condemned me because I included Messrs. Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens together with Mr. Harriman. I am as profoundly indifferent to the condemnation in one case as in the other.

"I challenge as a right the support of all good Americans, whether wage-workers or capitalists, whatever their occupation or creed, or in whatever portion of the country they live, when I condemn both the types of bad citizenship which I have held up to reprobation. It seems to me a mark of utter insincerity to fall thus to condemn both, and to apologize for either, while the man thus apologizing for all rights to condemn any wrongdoing in any man, rich or poor, in public or in private life.

As To the "Square Deal."

"You say you ask for a 'square deal' for Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. So do I. When I say 'square deal,' I mean a square deal to everyone; it is equally a violation of the policy of the square deal for a capitalist to protest against the action of a capitalist who is guilty of wrongdoing and for a labor leader to protest against the denunciation of a labor leader who has been guilty of wrongdoing.

"I stand for equal justice to both, and so far as in my power lies I shall uphold justice, whether the man accused of guilt has behind him the wealthiest corporations, the greatest aggregation of riches in the country, or whether he has behind him the most influential labor organization in the country.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Honore Jaxon, chairman, 667 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER BARGE LOST IN LAKE MICHIGAN

OWNER AND THIRTEEN OTHERS BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED.

Manistee, Mich., April 23.—The wooden lumber barge Arcadia, which left this port April 12 for two Rivers with a cargo of hardwood, has undoubtedly been lost in Lake Michigan with her captain and owner, Harry May, and about thirteen others. Marine men here have given her up as lost and would not be surprised to hear that her wreck was caused by a boiler explosion. Some hold the theory that she went down as the result of the big storm of April 14. The known list of persons aboard the Arcadia was: Capt. Harry May, Mrs. Harry May, young woman cook, name unknown here; Otto Chavalla, sailor, Manistee; Harry Powers, sailor, Manistee; Charles McIntyre, coal passer, Manistee.

There were about eight more members of the crew.

FOUNDED SOCIETY OF ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA

SENATOR DEPEW TO WOMAN REPUBLICANS ON PRE-CONVENTION EVENTS.

New York, April 23.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew celebrated his seventy-third birthday to-day by luncheon with the Women's Republican Association of the State of New York, which he helped to organize nine years ago.

Mr. Depew congratulated the women Republicans on being part and parcel of a campaign which had begun so excitingly fifteen months before the presidential convention.

"The chief event of that convention, so far," he said, "has been the organization of the Society of Ananias and Sapphira, with a constantly increasing membership of influential people, but the Republican party is not a party of Ananias and Sapphira. As a party we tell the truth and live up to the truth."

SWARMING IN MT. STERLING

Republicans Gathering For To-day's Convention.

Roosevelt Indorsement the Paramount Issue.

President's Friends Apparently In Majority.

SMALL FAIRBANKS FACTION.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., April 23.—[Special.]—Attracted by the prospects of a fight and rallying to the call of Federal officeholders, Republicans have been pouring in here all afternoon, and to-night the town is packed with men from all over the Third Railroad Commissioner's district to attend the convention to-morrow, which is to nominate a Republican candidate. They did not come on account of the Railroad Commissioner's race, that is certain, but the mere presence of so many delegates at a convention where only one candidate will be presented is certainly significant, and can only mean that something is to be pulled off to-morrow.

This something is a fight between those who are opposed to too strong an indorsement of President Roosevelt, combined with those few men who may favor Fairbanks for the next presidential nomination, and the strong Administration men, headed by the Federal officeholders, who are for Roosevelt from choice or by necessity.

Mingling among the delegates one hears nothing talked of except the probable action in the matter of a Roosevelt indorsement, and all say that the most important question which the Republicans have had to face for several years. Two factions are represented, and Vice President Fairbanks is not without support, being represented by at least one lieutenant, who is working in his interest, and who will lead a revolt against an indorsement that carries with it a pledge to support any man who may represent the ideas and platforms laid down by the President.

Plans of the Leaders.

The leaders will not get together and map out the programme until late to-night, after the delegates have had a chance to get temporarily settled, but at present the plan is to present a set of resolutions which will pledge the convention to support any man selected by the President as best fitted to carry on his work after his term has expired. These resolutions will be presented, and it is confidently asserted that they will be adopted. But the one or two men who are opposed to such a course say that they will fight any resolutions which do more than merely approve the course of the Administration and indorse President Roosevelt. One of them said this afternoon:

"I do not think it would be wise for the convention to indorse any man or take any stand for any set of men right now, for that would mean a fight in the State Convention, and would cause dissension in the party. "I do not think there would be any trouble in adopting resolutions approving the President and his course, but to go further than that would be dangerous, and would precipitate as hot a fight as has ever been seen in a convention."

R. P. Ernst Arrives.

It looks like a State Convention was to meet here to-morrow. The town is crowded with men, and all the leaders are here. R. P. Ernst arrived on the local train to-night, and brought with him one special car filled with his Covington and Newport men, all of them ready to back his policy and do as he wants done.

There are enough of them to run the convention to-morrow and do as they may see fit with it, even over the objection of the others. J. B. Bennett is here, but D. C. Edwards failed to appear. W. G. Dearing came in to-night and Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter may also appear on the scene to stay in the background and fight any effort to let the Roosevelt men run away with things.

A. T. Siler, who will be nominated to-morrow on the first ballot, came in to-night. He is a strong Roosevelt man and said to-night that it was necessary for the convention to take some action on the presidential race. He said the convention must indorse Roosevelt to the utmost, and if necessary he would make a speech advocating the adoption of strong resolutions.

Mt. Sterling was prepared for the convention and is handling the large number of delegates and visitors without any trouble. A band came in to-night from Lexington and enlivened the proceedings with music in front of the hotel.

One of the delegates said to-night that it looked more like a Democratic convention, one that is accustomed to winning than a Republican gathering, for there was more interest and excitement than is usually seen at a Republican convention, even when there is a fight for the nomination, as is now the case here.

Convention Will Be Brief.

The most unusual feature of the convention, considering that it is comparatively a small one, is the size of the crowd in attendance and the amount of interest shown in the proceedings. The district is a large one, stretching over a wide section of the State, but delegates are present from almost every county, and the delegations are large ones.

Augustus E. Willson is not here, and it is possible that he will not come. It is said to be the general sentiment among the delegates to favor him for the nomination for Governor, and it is also probable that the Governor's race will not be brought into the convention to-morrow. The convention will be a short one, and probably will finish its work by 1 o'clock in the afternoon, although if the Fairbanks faction should develop enough strength, the fight might last longer.

A. R. DUNLAP.

HARRIMAN TELLS OF STOLEN LETTER

TESTIFIES AT HEARING IN FORMER SECRETARY'S CASE.

DENIES HE GAVE PERMISSION TO PUBLISH IT.

DECISION ON FIRST OF MAY.

New York, April 23.—Edward H. Harriman was the principal witness to-day at the final hearing of the case of Frank W. Hill, Harriman's former secretary, who is charged with having sold for publication the now famous letter written by Mr. Harriman to Sidney Webster. The publication of the letter drew a heated reply from President Roosevelt, in which the statements of Mr. Harriman were characterized as untrue. It is charged that Hill sold a copy of the letter, which he treated as his own, to the original shorthand notes.

At the conclusion of to-day's hearing Magistrate Wable announced that he would give his decision on May 1. Mr. Harriman denied to-day that he ever gave permission to any newspaper to publish the letter. On the other hand, he said that when he learned the letter was in the possession of the New York World he tried without success to prevent its publication. "When I learned that it was in print I called up the American and told the man at the other end of the telephone line that it was only fair to let them know what the letter was to be published," said Mr. Harriman.

"Did you then give them permission to print the letter?" he was asked. "I did not."

Alexander M. Harriman's private secretary, testified that all the original copies of the letter are in his possession.

BATTLE IN CHURCH BREAKS UP SERVICES

FRACAS OVER GIRL PUTS END TO REVIVAL MEETING.

SHE IS STRUCK IN DARK AND RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS.

ONE MAN'S SKULL CRUSHED.

Ashland, Ky., April 23.—[Special.]—At Sutton, a small town west of Grayson, where a revival has been in progress for the past week, a free-for-all fight occurred to-night between the Patrick, Sexton and Haney boys, which broke up the meeting and resulted in the fatal injury of Jim Patrick and the serious injury of three others.

The fight started during services when Patrick caught the hand of Albert Haney's sweetheart. Haney struck at Patrick and each called his friends, starting a battle that literally cleaned out the church, causing the pastor, the Rev. Jason Daniels and his flock to take to their heels. Patrick was struck over the head with an end torn from a church seat, his skull being crushed. In the dark some one struck the girl, who was the innocent cause of the trouble, with a pair of brass knuckles, rendering her unconscious.

RHODE ISLAND FAILS TO ELECT SENATOR.

After Eighty-one Ballots the Legislature Adjourns With Deadlock Unbroken.

Providence, R. I., April 23.—Until January next Rhode Island will have but one United States Senator, as the result of the failure of the Republicans in the Legislature to agree upon a candidate. The joint Assembly adjourned to-night at the end of the eighty-first ballot, which showed that the deadlock was complete as before. The final ballot stood as follows: Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Providence, Democrat, 40; Col. Samuel Pomeroy, Dolt, Bristol, Republican, 39; George Peabody Wetmore, Newport, Republican, 30.

Twenty-five ballots were taken at to-day's sitting, none showing any particular change in the line up.

BRITTON CASE TO GO TO JURY

Feudist's Fate May Be Decided This Afternoon.

Govan Smith Strong Witness For Prosecution.

Story Plays Havoc With John Abner's Testimony.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS BEGUN.

Lexington, Ky., April 23.—[Special.]—By 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon it is expected that the fate of Bill Britton will be in the hands of the jury before which he is being tried here for the murder of Marshal James Cockrill at Jackson in 1902, for which he was once convicted and given a life term in the penitentiary. The testimony was all completed to-day, instructions of the court had been given the speech of Attorney Wallace Mulp for the defense had been delivered and the address of A. Floyd Byrd, for the prosecution, was well on its way toward completion when court adjourned this evening.

The sensation of the day's testimony was the evidence of Govan Smith, for the past three years Deputy Marshal of Jackson, having been appointed under the Hargis regime. John Abner had a few days ago not only flatly denied that he had taken any part in the murder of Cockrill, but had testified that John Smith, whose evidence was so crushing to the defense, had told him that the confession he was going to make was untrue, but he was going to make it as the easiest way of getting out of his trouble. Govan Smith testified to-day that no longer ago than February of this year, Abner had told him that not only was John Smith's confession absolutely true, but that the latter had not told the half of it, as he did not know as much about the murder as he (Abner) did.

Abner Offered Confession.

In addition, witness said, Abner, a short time afterward had offered him a paper, which Abner said contained his own confession, giving details additional to those contained in the confession of Smith. The witness, however, had refused to accept it. The testimony of Govan Smith was in no way impeached, nor was his character questioned by the defenses, and his statement completely demolished the story of Abner, the only evidence offered by the defense which materially contradicted the horrible story told by John Smith, as an eye-witness and prominent participant in the murder of Cockrill.

The elimination of Abner's testimony practically leaves unassailed the statement of John Smith, that he, Abner and Jett fired the shots which killed Cockrill, while Britton, in accordance with the plot alleged woven by the Hargises, guarded the courthouse hall to prevent the trio of murderers from being interrupted.

The instructions given by the court closely followed the opinion of the Court of Appeals in granting a new trial in the case of James Hargis, which is analogous to that of Britton, and in which a new trial was granted on errors pointed out by the prosecution in Judge Parker's instructions to the jury.

Gist of Instructions.

In the instructions to-day Judge Parker stated that:

First—If the jury believed that Britton was present at the time of the shooting of Cockrill and aided or encouraged any of the persons who did the shooting, the defendant should be found guilty and his punishment fixed at death or confinement in the penitentiary for life.

Second, if the jury believed that Britton entered into a conspiracy with others to kill James Cockrill and after such conspiracy had been entered into by the conspirators did kill Cockrill the jury should find him guilty and fix his punishment at death or life imprisonment.

Third, if the jury believed that Britton was so near to the persons who shot Cockrill that he could give them aid in shooting or in notifying them of the approach of danger, or could aid them in escaping detection or arrest, and was in such position, for that purpose, or if the persons who did the shooting understood that Britton was in such position for such purpose, then he must be held guilty of murder as prescribed in the preceding paragraphs.

The instructions provided also that the jury should find the defendant not guilty if it does not believe it has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt that he committed any of the crimes described in the preceding paragraphs. No instruction was given for a less crime than murder and the jury, if it agrees, must find Britton guilty and fix his penalty at death or life imprisonment or else set him free.

Evidence In Rebuttal.

When court convened this morning

the prosecution resumed its rebuttal evidence. Col. Allen read a portion of the testimony given by "Ted" White at the previous trial of Britton, when White stated that he talked with Anse White at a well at the latter's home and that Anse said he knew he was swearing falsely against him. It has been since shown that there is no well at Anse White's home, the previous testimony was read to impeach the testimony of the witness.

Put Abner On Stand.

John Abner, who had been the main support of the defense in contradicting John Smith's testimony, and who is also under indictment for killing Cockrill, was recalled to the stand. Abner had testified at this trial that John Smith had told him that he (Smith) had intended to make a confession which he knew was not true, but that he was going to do it as the best way to get out of trouble. On the stand this morning he denied that he and John Smith rode to the home of Curt Smith on Cave Creek, on the Saturday night preceding the murder of Cockrill, and that they left after a few hours, telling Curt Smith that they wanted to be in Jackson before daylight. He denied that he said in the presence of Tom Cardwell and Govan Smith at Jackson that John Smith's confession was true as far as it went, but that he did not tell it all because John Smith did not know as much about it as he did. He positively stated that he told Govan Smith that he had written out a confession himself.

Contradicts Abner.

Govan Smith was then called and testified that on the Saturday night before the murder of Cockrill, he, John Smith and John Abner at the house of Curt Smith. They arrived there about midnight. He said his brother Curt talked with them and they said they were going to Jackson and wanted to get there before daylight. The witness stated that he told him John Smith in February, 1907, at Dr. Bailey's drug (Concluded On 2d Page, 4th Column.)

SHOT HIM DOWN

WITHOUT WAITING FOR WORD OF EXPLANATION.

Judge Loving Says Estes Had Drugged and Assaulted His Daughter.

Lynchburg, Va., April 23.—Former Judge F. W. Loving, who, late yesterday afternoon, shot and killed Theodore Estes at Oakridge, the county estate of Thomas F. Ryan, was to-day admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

Charging Estes with drugging his daughter, Elizabeth, aged nineteen, and assaulting her while in a drugged condition, after learning of the alleged incident from the lips of his daughter, Judge Loving drove some eight or ten miles before locating the young man, and he shot him down without waiting for the victim to explain himself.

Judge Loving represented Amherst county before moving to Nelson in the Legislature and served as Judge of the County Court of Nelson until the court was abolished by the new Constitution. For three years he has been in charge of the Ryan estate as superintendent. Judge Loving said:

"When I heard the awful story from the lips of my dear one I was insane. I wanted to learn all the facts, and then nothing in God's or man's power could have stopped me from taking his life. I did it after careful consideration.

Miss Loving is reported to be in a very nervous condition as the result of the affair.

HUGHES "TOO BUSY."

REFUSES TO ENCOURAGE HIS PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

Attending To His Business As Governor and Not Forming Any Combinations.

Albany, N. Y., April 23.—Gov. Hughes has flatly refused to nurse his presidential boom. To all efforts to induce him to say something that might aid the Hughes shouters he has replied:

"I am attending to my duties as Governor of the State. Politics are not a factor in my undertakings. I am too busy to indulge in speculation about things on which I am not informed. I have made no combination, no plans that could be considered of a political nature."

The Governor is naturally very much interested as a Republican in the outlook for his party, but he has not made a single move that could be considered as indicating any personal interest in the undertakings of either President Roosevelt or Senator Foraker, the promoters of the Taft boom, or, in fact, any other plan which is agitating the National leaders of the National Administration or of its State branches. He has not removed a single officeholder for a political reason. He has declined to permit the use of his name in any contest between rival leaders in the State for the control of county organizations. He has not used the power of his office to compel leaders of the Senate to vote for or against any single measure. He has not directed any of the men he has appointed to office to make a single appointment with a view of building up a "Hughes machine."

SOUTH DAKOTA BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Chicago, April 23.—Charles C. King, president of the First National Bank of Scotland, S. D., was arrested here to-day by Deputy United States Marshals Griffith and Donovan. The arrest was made on information received by the office of the United States District Attorney in this city from William G. Porter, the District Attorney at Sioux Falls, S. D. The charges against King are misappropriation of the funds of the bank in the sum of \$27,000 and of issuing to himself nine certificates of deposit of \$5,000 each and then converting them to his own use.

NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

Being Planned By Directors of Organization.

To Cost From Quarter to Half Million Dollars.

Whirlwind Campaign For Money Contemplated.

PRELIMINARIES INCOMPLETE.

A movement for a new Y. M. C. A. building at Fourth avenue and Broadway, to take the place of the old residence building, has been discussed by the Board of Directors of the organization, and if certain preliminary conditions are met, a whirlwind campaign for from \$250,000 to half a million dollars will be begun. A meeting of the directors was held last night, but no definite action was taken.

Sketches of New Building.

Sketches for the new building have been submitted, and it is said these call for a six-story, modern stone and brick structure to take up practically the whole Broadway front of the present site. The athletic building, which was erected after the present site was purchased, nine or ten years ago, is practically new, and will not be interfered with.

May Have Roof Garden.

Some of the features of the new building, as already discussed, will be a Turkish bathroom, a gamesome and possibly a roof garden. A dormitory with 100 rooms is also planned. The Boys' Department will have a separate gymnasium in the new structure. The reading-room, library and correspondence-rooms will be placed in charge of a special secretary, and every effort will be made to make these features the best in the country.

Another feature of the contemplated new building is an assembly-room which will seat 600 people. This will fill a much-needed want, as all the men's meetings have had to be held in theaters, as there is no room in the present building for large crowds.

The campaign for raising the necessary funds will probably be started in June, and it is hoped to have all the money on hand within thirty days after the campaign is started. Histories of other associations show that some of them

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Communications.
All communications should be addressed
to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.
If writers who submit MSS. for
publication wish to have rejected articles
returned, they must in all cases send
stamps. The editors are glad to examine
MSS., but return postage must be included.

TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 24, 1907

"Business."

Tuesday Evening, April 23.—After a higher opening and early strength, the New York market reacted and sagged until near the close when it rallied and closed strong.

Money on call was easy at 2 to 2½ per cent ruling at 2½. Time funds were also easy at 3½ to 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange was strong.

The Chicago wheat market was strong, the July delivery closing at a net advance of ½c. Corn was up ½c. Oats were ½c higher.

The cotton market opened at a decline of 6 to 7 points, and held steady in the neighborhood of opening figures throughout the day.

The Chicago cattle market was strong, the hog market mostly be higher, and the sheep market steady to a shade lower.

Another American Invasion.
Now a Philadelphia syndicate announces its purpose of erecting a skyscraper hotel in Yokohama. Another conspiracy against the individuality of Japan.

Some time ago Pierre Loti unadvisedly, with much lamenting, upon the invasion of Japan by American and European ideas and institutions and the gradual overthrow of the old-time Japanese picturesqueness by the new-fangled arrivals. He laid especial emphasis upon the passing of the Japanese tea-house and the coming of the American saloon. He might have dwelt, as well, upon the widespread adoption of the European style of dress as a substitute for the gorgeous kimono and distinctive flowing garb of yore.

All these tendencies portend the steady denationalization of Japan. With complete revolutions in customs, dress and houses, the old Japan will have been like a different country from the coming Japan, while the coming Japan will not seem greatly different from our own. The daintiness and prettiness of the past will give way to the austere and the practical. Poetry will be driven away by prose. The landscapes, the sky lines, the streets, the gardens and the people will be new. They will be as Occidental as Orientals can make them.

The skyscraper hotel planned for Yokohama will make, when finished, all American travelers feel at home. They will live the same sort of life in just the same sort of building that they might find on Fifth avenue or Broadway. And they will look out upon a transformed Japan—a Japan that has given up much of its Orientalism in exchange for the inventions and conveniences of Western civilization.

This same process at work in Japan is at work all over the world. Civilization is carrying with it certain common usages, ideas and inventions which progressive peoples cannot resist. Japan moves swiftly and is a friend to progress; therefore the ways of the West are finding a warm welcome and a firm foothold. There is no advantage to be derived from substituting the American saloon for the tea-house, but there are other American ideas and institutions which spell economy and comfort.

The destruction of ancient landmarks and native manners by the wave of Western civilization now sweeping over the earth necessarily causes many pangs to the sentimentalists, the poet, the dreamer and the student of life. And, perhaps, their idealism and regrets are right. But the changes make for stronger ties of fellowship among the world's peoples and in some respects improve the modes of living of backward races, so there may be some compensation, after all.

Meanwhile, it behooves the tourist who wishes to see some remnants of the old Japan to visit the Flowery Isle before many more years have passed.

How Has Jett Been "Fixed?"
Curtis Jett is an ignorant mountaineer of low order of mentality and without initiative. That he did not assist in the killing of James B. McCreary and James Cockrell except as a tool of other assassins is plain to anyone who has watched the course of events in Jackson and the course of the litigation that has arisen from the last three assassinations in the so-called Hargis-Cockrell feud, Jett, who is now under two life sentences, would

not shoulder the responsibility for either murder except in the hope of bettering his prospects. Men who can be procured to shoot other men in the back have no honor and no scruples about telling any tale that seems to be to their advantage. Why does Jett think that it is to his advantage to testify that he alone murdered Cockrell and that he was not hired to do the deed?

If the convict had no hope of escape from the penitentiary through the influence of his relatives he would naturally go but little out of his way to aid others accused with him of the crimes in which he participated. In his misery the trapped assassin loves company. The question is how has Jett been bolstered up with hope?

Manifestly Jett has reasons for his willingness to assume the blame for crimes which no intelligent person can believe he committed upon his own responsibility. How has Jett been convinced that there is a prospect for his release from the penitentiary, even though Judge Hargis has signed a petition for his pardon? It is inconceivable, notwithstanding remarkable events of the past, that a pardon could be granted to him by Gov. Beckham or a successor of Gov. Beckham. Any executive signing a pardon for such a man as Jett would brand himself an accessory after the fact to the assassinations Jett asserts that he committed of his own accord. But evidently Jett has been made to believe that to Uncle Jim all things are possible at Frankfort. How has that impression been created?

Malmaison.
I.

The environs of Paris, hardly less than Paris itself, are deeply impressive. They awaken all that is responsive in the heart, all that is thoughtful and intelligent in the mind of cultivated man. From Mont Valerien upon either hand round the magic circle of wood and dale, Versailles and Fontainebleau, the hill of St. Cloud and the terrace of St. Germaine, the villages of Ville d'Avray and of Barbizon, every footstep leads across the migrations of love and daring, over the tombs of all that was stubborn in patriotism, heroism and romance when knighthood was in flower and valiants were ready to look danger in the eye and laugh death in the face for sake of a blue ribbon or a bunch of violets. But among the many spots which memory gives to the Odyssey of tears none arouses interest of the sentimental sort more than Malmaison, sometime the home of a twin whose names will live forever in mundane sympathy or controversy—perhaps in both—Napoleon Bonaparte and Rose Tascher, generally called Josephine Beauharnais.

To the munificence of a rich Hebrew, the late M. Ostrin, Paris owes the reclamation and ownership of Malmaison. Though yet rather bare it has been thrown open to the public and already the increasing tide of pilgrims attests with what attraction. It is a plain country place of no architectural or regal pretension, but, for a French chateau, very well adapted to living comfort.

The grounds are ample, with plenty of outhouses and stables such as one might have seen in Virginia during the Colonial period. There is a little adjacent private chapel. A brook wiggles through the lichen. The swarms are beginning to be swept, the trees to be trimmed, the flower beds to be tended, and, as the encroachments of the advancing city have not quite reached thus far inland, there is not wanting an air of rustic isolation, which falls in agreeably with the sense of fitness.

The day was overcast, as it should have been, when we went there. Only now and then a glint of sunlight broke through clouds that were not of the spring, but of the autumn. An officer in uniform showed us through the more than half empty rooms and halls, and up the winding stairs, unchanged for a century. This was the master-room in the heart of the first Empress, presented by the Second—and here was the cozy, rather than elegant, dining-room, with a set of table ornaments, very elegant, presented to Napoleon by the King of Saxony. Above were three connecting apartments; first, that of the Emperor, then a primitive bathroom opening into the bed chamber of Josephine, the bed upon which she died undisturbed, and last the boudoir of Hortense; all extremely light and airy, overlooking the garden in the rear. The house is oblong, having very little decoration except a pair of gables at either end and two miniature obelisks, presumably brought by Napoleon from Egypt, along with a number of Egyptian portraits that adorn one of the reception rooms.

The library looks like a library. In it are several of its original furnishings. The floors, growing a little creaky, are of hardwood. They had abundance of fuel in those days, and, it being cheap, they were not afraid to burn it in deep and wide fireplaces, redolent of the olden time.

I dare say from year to year contributions will swell the contents of the old house, so that in the end it will become a veritable museum of relics as well as the semblance of a living mansion. Naturally it is now rather ghastly in its nudeness, though there is enough of the reminiscence to take the fancy and hold it.

Whatever may be thought of the immortal Corsican, he remains the most startling and picturesque figure the drama of the ages has thus far produced upon the stage, either of history or romance.

I have had my Napoleonic education in three separate installments. First came the schoolboy's conception of the all-conquering soldier; then the man's reaction against ruthless ambition and cruel war. Each of these impressions,

if not crude and false, was undiscriminating.

Historians of the Headley and the Abbott variety fed the one, the flood of anti-Bonaparte literature which was lost loose by the fall of Louis Napoleon fed the other. They seem to me now to have been exaggerated and unjust. The last ten or twelve years I have been studying the subject for myself, with the result that in many ways I have modified most of my earlier opinions and changed some of them.

Napoleon was certainly an idealist and a day-dreamer, largely a man of the affections. There can be little doubt that he possessed a credulous and a loving heart. He made a good son and more than a good brother. He showed them to be an unruly lot. He whole himself a loyal friend. He got little else than ingratitude. Headed Josephine. She returned his adoration with infidelity.

That he ever put a crown upon the head of a woman so faithless and frivolous can only be accounted for by the fact that he idolized her and forgave her, for her misbehavior was of a different kind. He loved her when he put her away from him and suffered more than she did. It was the stepping down and out of the regal splendor, not the breaking of conjugal bonds she had never respected, nor the surrender of ties of companionship she never apredicated, which brought the tears the poor woman shed. A light-headed Creole, reared in the school of the decahed, demoralized, if not debauched, by the horrors and excesses of the French Revolution, Napoleon came across the disc of the loose life she was leading; first as a little monster and then as a queer prodigy, whom she took because she could do no better, and whom she never understood.

He need not have married her at all. But he loved her, he was essentially a chivalric man, and along with her he took to his heart the children she had to all intents cast away.

The divorce was certainly a mistake. Josephine, whatever else she may, or may not, have been, was Napoleon's Mascotte. During his misadventure with Marie Louise he often visited Malmaison and passed hours with this wife of his youth and his bosom, much to the worry of the frowny and ignominious Austrian woman he had for reasons of State and dynasty taken in her stead and who had brought him nothing but trouble and ill-fortune.

When Napoleon returned from Elba, Josephine having died during his absence, either he came as to an altar of mourning. Hortense showed him silently into the room where she had breathed her last and gently closed the door. He stayed an hour and when he came out his eyes were red with weeping. Yet there are those who would have us believe that this was a man of blood and iron.

Why is it that strong men so often become the prey of weak women?

III.
When the Allies entered Paris in 1814 they found Josephine at Malmaison. They paid her much attention. It was their cue to defame Napoleon and the ex-Empress served the purpose exceedingly well. To represent her as a miracle of goodness and virtue was to paint Napoleon an ogre. The fiction lived for more than half a century.

Intellectually, Napoleon had some serious limitations and physically some dreadful handicaps. He was the world's greatest specialist in the art of war. That he could not see his way to accepting the peace which Metternich offered him seems proof that he lacked the genius of constructive statesmanship in spite of the proof to the contrary furnished by his recreation of France after the Revolution which he had captured and made his own. He was a soldier every inch of him—though a soldier of fortune—glory, not the good of man, the god of his idolatry, and being thus a gambler, luck finally deserted him.

All critics agree that during the Hundred Days he surpassed himself. Not the allied armies, but the elements overcame him. Destiny. It was unintended by the human plan that one man should rule the universe; especially a man so human as Napoleon. Yet, he came perilously near it. What if the rain had not descended the night before Waterloo?

At St. Helena we see a querulous, prematurely old, old man. That was the woman in him. Monsters are made of sterner stuff. Had Josephine lived, and gone to him, and instead of a sublime tragedy, we might have an idyl of Darby and Joan.

I do not think Josephine was a bad woman; she was a weak, a vain and a foolish woman, who could not rise to her fortunes. Except for her insufficiency she could have held her place to the end. She died the 29th of May, 1814, at Malmaison, and was buried June 2, in the little Parish of Rueil, half way over her grave a monument, bearing the figure of a recumbent and weeping woman, was placed by her two children. It bears the inscription, "A Josephine" and below "Eugene and Hortense." In 1837, Hortense died and was brought here for interment by the side of her mother, the Emperor Louis Napoleon, her son, later along, erecting a monument over her grave.

Our party, the guests of the Consul General and Mrs. Mason, and of Mr. Donald Harper, Counselor of the Embassy, visited the little old church and stood by the grave of these two frail, fair and unfortunate women; least fortunate in their splendor. I have stood by the tomb of Napoleon many a time—the emotions varied and varying—and the emotions here, though mingled, were mostly of pity and sadness. Do you remember the visit of Col. Henry Esmond to the grave of his mother in the lowlands, the shadow of the crosses upon the hillside, the tinkle of the bell

in the valley? Well, something of that visitation crept over me as I stood in this church of Rueil. Here, too, was a woman who had climbed high in dreamland, like a star to fall, never to hope again. Who shall judge her? Surely not Paul Barras! Nor the shade of Tallien point finger at her; not even the ghost of Bonaparte.

There is in Pere la Chaise, an upright shaft of granite above the last resting place of a woman of genius—of surpassing beauty and genius—whose life was a defiance—poor Ada Isaacs Menken—bearing the two significant words—"Thou Knowest." And so with Rosa Tascher, otherwise Josephine Beauharnais, whilom Empress of France.

Yet, let us not forget the man in the case. He too suffered. He too fell. Nor, all the gorgeous trappings beneath the gilded dome that rises over the Champ de Mars, nor the drums and trampings of the legions that idolize his memory, may soothe one heart-drop of blood, nor lessen by a single drop of blood, or tears, the usurious price he paid for his glory! H. W.

Paris, April, 1907.

Bourbon's Crop of Rats.
Senator Blackburn called Woodford county the asparagus bed of the garden spot, but the characterization was due rather to the fact that the Senator lived in Woodford than to any essential difference between the favored soil of that county and that of Bourbon. As a matter of fact, there is not much difference between the various counties in the heart of the Bluegrass than there is in the several segments of the heart of a rattlesnake watermelon from the Ohio river "bottom." If one of them seems more blessed than another, it is merely because of a difference in the point of view in a region where the love of the native land is so strong that patriotism narrows down to county boundaries, and no one will admit that a crow may fly for an hour over fields as fair to look upon and as good to live upon as those which hold his hearthstone. Because of the equality of the soils of the different Bluegrass counties and the pride of their inhabitants, it will be necessary to have a thorough rat killing in Bourbon. None other than a war of absolute extermination will suffice.

Bourbon county, according to Paris dispatches, is literally overrun with rats. The rats are eating pigs and shocks of fodder. They have waxed so rampant and grown so frisky upon the fat of the land of Bourbon that they are not in the least afraid of human beings, although Bourbon county produces some of the finest and "lightest" specimens of manhood the world has ever seen. Pantries, parlors, dairies, chicken-houses and stables are invaded by rats of such enormous size that when a man meets one he cries out for help.

The rats or the rightful owners of the land must go. Therefore, a day to rat killing has been set apart, and every patriotic son of Bourbon must march fearlessly against the invader and stake his last drop of blood upon his ability to defend his home.

In some counties it might be easy enough to drive the rats away, but not so in Bourbon. It is no more possible to convince any quadruped or biped who has lived in Bourbon county that it would not be better to drown in his own blood than to be driven across the frontier than it would be to convince the Dutch that it would be the better part of valor to evacuate Holland. It is not to be expected that the rats who have prospered in Bourbon will not be imbued with the proper spirit of patriotism. With the instinct that teaches them to know a good thing when they strike it, as well as to know a sinking ship and desert it, the rats of Bourbon will never turn tail to an opposing force. The bluegrass must be watered with the blood of the last of their kind.

When the battle with the rats is fought Bourbon countians should remember the glory of their ancestors who fought at the battle of the Blue Licks, and remember that the reputation of Bourbon county has been kept ununsullied since the Indians died to defend it from whites, who died that the survivors of their race might own it. The battle must be sharp, decisive and bloody, and no quarter must be given or retreat expected, for from the point of view of the aristocratic and plutocratic rodent it is better to be a deal rat than an exile from Bourbon county.

Mr. Jett's testimony brings up an interesting question as to whether it was customary during the incumbency of Judge Hargis and Deacon Callahan for the courthouse to be loaned to a young man who wished to assassinate a neighbor and a guard thrown around it to prevent interruptions?

The Springfield Republican, which says that there are no characters like Capt. Kidd to-day, is misled by the glamour of the past. Almost any Captain of police in New York knows more about piracy than Kidd ever dreamed about it.

According to the latest intelligence from Washington, anti-royalist correspondents get into the throne-room with a crowbar and come out with a terrible impact.

Pittsburg, which announces plans for the world's highest building, should explain whether the story for the gratted \$1,000,000 is the unit of measurement.

This country was discovered in 1492, and from that time forward it has progressed satisfactorily without the advice of William T. Stead.

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It is also questionable in the minds of some of the Secretary's friends whether the endorsement of the President has benefited the Taft boom. While it is admitted that the President himself can get the nomination most Republican Congressmen who have been here within the past few weeks do not take kindly to the idea that he can will it to any bunch he pleases.

Mere Incident.
The fact that Taft is a great man and would make a good President they think is a mere incident. All of them realize that the President's choice might have fallen or may yet fall upon some one who does not measure up to the standard. Consequently, Secretary Taft, as the prospective heir, is the common enemy of all other candidates and their natural impulse would be to unite against the President's handing down the nomination to anyone he pleases.

A not a few believe that the Secretary, in killing off Foraker and Dick will so far in hand with the rat poison as to combine of the outsiders. Cabinet Replying to a direct inquiry, the Secretary stated his intention to sail for the Philippines about September 1st. This statement was made, too, after the Secretary had spent nearly two hours in a close conference with the President. For, but also of the political developments here in his absence and of the policies to be pursued in the future.

"With a Smile."
What the plans are was not disclosed, but after the luncheon the Secretary reiterated his statement of last night that he intended to go to Ohio next Friday and would make three speeches while away from Washington, one long one at Cincinnati on the occasion of the meeting of the Western Federation of the Yale Clubs; one at Dayton at the corner-stone laying of the Young Men's Club Association, and another at Cincinnati before the Business Men's Club. But, the Secretary added, with a smile, that none of these speeches would be in any sense political.

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Conditions On Isthmus.
The Secretary was willing to talk freely about conditions on the Isthmus, but most of his statements had been included in the resume of his trip given to the newspapers last night. One new point of interest was that Chief Engineer Goethals had suggested that the concrete work on the canal construction should be done by contract, although that method was not feasible just now for the excavation.

FERRYBOAT SWAMPED DURING HEAVY GALE.
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NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

Frauds In the Mail

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Legislation By Commission

By THOMAS THACHER, LL. D.

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NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

Price 25 cents.

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A Scourge.

La grippe is almost epidemic in this country. At certain seasons it appears, and soon after its arrival makes deep inroads in the community, claiming its victims by the thousands. This strange ailment, if not checked in its course, eventually leads to other afflictions of a more serious nature, involving the stomach, liver and kidneys. Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound has gained the reputation of being the best remedy in the market for the grippe and its allied ailments, a statement substantiated by the following testimonial: "I have been afflicted with the grippe for several weeks, and have been unable to do any work. After using a six month's treatment of Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound, according to directions, I was cured. I am able to eat three square meals a day and can do my work. W. H. Johnson, St. Louis, Ind. Three days' treatment \$20. All druggists."

Reliable Dentistry.

Teeth Extracted Absolutely Without Pain by our patient process, used by us alone.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY. For a full and complete examination of your teeth, call on us. We will give you a full and complete examination of your teeth, and if necessary, we will extract them for you. We will also give you a full and complete examination of your teeth, and if necessary, we will extract them for you. We will also give you a full and complete examination of your teeth, and if necessary, we will extract them for you.

BEST SET OF TEETH... \$2.50

22-K. GOLD CROWNS... \$2.50

GOLD FILLINGS... \$2.50

NATIONAL DENTAL PARLORS 582 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Open Daily Till 9 p. m. Sundays All Day.

Home Phone 4520, Cumb. M. 1468-A.

Four Phones 518-583

Cuscaden's Ice Cream

Made in all designs. We ship to all railway stations.

FACTORY 415 and 417 Second st.

The Barker-Gaither Co.

345 West Main.

COMPLETE POWER PLANTS INSTALLED.

EVERYTHING For the Power House.

EVERYTHING In Electrical Supplies.

The Oldest Stand in Louisville.

NOCK & SNYDER CO.

(Incorporated)

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts.

CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS

76 Years in Business.

WE SELL

4-Year-Old JAY-EYE-SEE \$2.00

7-Year-Old JAY-EYE-SEE \$3.00

WHISKY, Per Gal. \$2.00

WHISKY, Per Gal. \$3.00

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

Out-of-Town Orders add 25c for

freight and packing.

Write for Price List

TO HIS WIDOW

Goes All Property of William Borden.

WILL AMBIGUOUS AND DECLARED TO BE VOID.

DECEDENT'S MUSEUM WAS LEFT TO NATIVE TOWN.

ESTATE VALUED AT MILLION.

After all the labor spent and the time consumed by William W. Borden, who died at Borden, last December, to frame a will so that he could dedicate his valuable museum to his fellow citizens, his work was set aside yesterday by Judge Harry C. Smith, who in a decision rendered an opinion that the will, on account of the doubt existing as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions, was void as a whole. Under the finding of the court all the property owned by Prof. Borden at the time of his death is vested in his widow, Mrs. Emma Dunbar Borden.

Prof. Borden was a native of the town where he died, and was more than eighty years old when he closed his eyes to the world. His grandfather came from Rhode Island, and in 1817 laid out the hamlet, which he named Providence in honor of the capital of the State of Rhode Island. He was a geologist of more than local reputation, and he then set about to do great things for the little town, and in time built a college and started a museum.

Much of his time was spent in travel, and having ample funds at his command he purchased freely in foreign lands for his museum, which before his death had become valuable. The museum was dear to Prof. Borden, however, and he wanted his fellow citizens to share in his wealth. He wrote a will in which he dedicated the museum to the public and named trustees to look after it.

The will was completed by his satisfaction, and supposed he had it in his pocket. In giving the museum to his fellow citizens, he also set apart certain lands and buildings from which a revenue was to be derived, and at the same time constructed the museum. The will was made in 1890, and it was not until 1906 that it was made known to the public. It was then found that it was not what Prof. Borden intended it to be, and it was set aside.

A short time ago Mrs. Borden, as executrix of the estate, filed suit against the trustees named by Prof. Borden for a declaration of the will. The suit was so indefinite and uncertain as to make it impossible for the court to render a decision. The trustees, however, have been named by the court, and the suit is now pending.

Just how much this will amount to is not known. It is estimated that the estate of Prof. Borden is worth about \$1,000,000. The trustees named by the court are: William W. Borden, Jr., John W. Borden, and John W. Borden, Jr.

SUES FOR \$5,000—GETS \$350.

Plaintiff Charged Alienation of Affections of His Wife.

When the suit of Edward Perry against William C. Short for \$5,000 damages for alleged alienation of affections was heard yesterday in the Circuit Court at Jeffersonville, the plaintiff, who is a resident of Clark county, was charged with alienation of affections of his wife, Mrs. Mary C. Short, who is a resident of Clark county. The suit was filed in 1906, and the plaintiff claimed that the defendant had seduced his wife and had caused her to leave him.

The defendant, who is a resident of Clark county, denied the charges and claimed that the plaintiff had seduced his wife and had caused her to leave him. The suit was heard yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding him \$350 in damages.

ANDREW KALMBACH DEAD.

Resident of Jeffersonville For Forty Years Past.

A resident of Jeffersonville for forty years, Andrew Kalmbach died at his home in Clark county, last night. He was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1867. He was a successful business man, and was well known in the community. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Kalmbach, and by several children.

EXPRESS COMPANIES NOT IN COMMISSION BUSINESS.

At the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission the Board of Commerce recently addressed letters to fruit and vegetable express companies, asking them if they knew of any express companies being engaged, through their local or other agents, in the business of selling, handling or consigning fruit and vegetables to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

YOUTH SHOWS PARENTS' CONSENT TO MARRIAGE.

Alvin Risner and Miss Julia Pierce, of Highland Park, were married in Jeffersonville Monday night by Magistrate Jan. S. Keigwin. The groom was born in Jefferson county less than twenty-one years ago, and the bride in Clark county. The marriage was celebrated in a simple ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

NOTES OF THE NEWS IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Mrs. George Penner was removed from her home, 725 East Maple street, last night.

THE RAVENS told us how to make

Elijah's Manna

Already cooked for breakfast.

Grocers sell at 5 and 15 cts.

The 15-cent pack contains double the quantity of any ordinary 10-cent pack.

Made by Penner Cereal Co., Ltd., Detroit, Mich.

to the Deaconess Hospital yesterday morning to undergo an operation.

John E. Stoner and wife, yesterday filed a deed conveying to Walter H. Stoner, their two-acre tract in Grant 150 for a consideration of \$2,000.

On a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, Ben Dutz was in the City Court yesterday morning, answered to two counts. A continuance was granted until Thursday.

The damage suit of Sarah J. Searey, administratrix of the estate of Alexander Searey, against the American Cigar and Foundry Company, was continued yesterday for May 6, in the Circuit Court. The plaintiff, a native of this city and a graduate of the High School, has been appointed official stenographer of the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health, and is now acting as a stenographer for the Board of Health.

Mary Dalton has conveyed a right-of-way over land near Henryville to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for a consideration of \$1. The heirs of Alfred Evans have given a similar right for \$25.

Mrs. Louis Rinke and Mrs. Emma H. Rinke, delegates from Jeffersonville to the Eastern Yearly Meeting, Star, left yesterday for Indianapolis, city and a graduate of the High School, has been appointed official stenographer of the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health, and is now acting as a stenographer for the Board of Health.

The grand jury will visit the poor farm to-day and complete its work for the present term of court. Up to last night six indictments had been returned, and it was said two more would be returned before the adjournment.

Arguments for a new trial were made and taken under advisement yesterday in the suit of Alma Taggart and Walter Taggart, heirs of the late John H. Taggart, in which judgment for \$2,225 was awarded on a note of \$1,800.

The collection in Oregon township takes place next Tuesday. The people residing near New Market are asked to prepare answers to the improvement that it is said they will turn out almost to a man to endeavor to defeat the undertaking.

Marion E. Taylor and William A. W. Taylor, doing business as W. A. Taylor & Co., have filed suit in the Clark Circuit Court against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for the collection of \$100, alleged to be due on an account.

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The Louisville Club,

RICHARD D. BAKROW, Pres. W. H. LABB, Gen. Mgr.

White City

GREENWOOD AVE. AND RIVER

OPENS SATURDAY!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Admission - 10 Cents

AMUSEMENTS.

Mary Anderson, Theatre

ON PAROLE

THOMAS W. ROSS

THE OTHER GIRL

FORBES-ROBERTSON AND GERTRUDE E. HOTT

HAMLET

THE MASONIC

THE 4 HUNTINGS

MATINEE

FOR A

HUMAN LIFE

BASEBALL TODAY

3:30 P. M.

Minneapolis vs. Louisville.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.

75c TO CINCINNATI

Str. City of Louisville

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 5 P. M.

STRS. CITY OF CINCINNATI

and CITY OF LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE

LEE LINE STEAMERS

TO MEMPHIS

THROUGH TRIP

TO PITTSBURGH

TO PITTSBURGH

TO PITTSBURGH

TO PITTSBURGH

TO PITTSBURGH

TO PITTSBURGH

TO PITTSBURGH

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TO PITTSBURGH

WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15' Longitude, 85° 45' West

From Greenwich.

STAGES OF THE RIVERS.

Louisville, Ky., April 23, 1907.

Stations Temp. Pre. Stations Temp. Pre.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Activity In Market Shown By Deeds Recorded In Court House.

Lizzie Tugwell to Julia David, 20 feet south of Jackson, 20 feet south of Marshall, 1.00

Honora Houlahan to Mary A. Davis, 25 feet, south side of York, 175 feet west of Seventh, 80 etc.

Baron, Jr., northeast 25 feet of lot 13, block 2, Duker Addition, 1.75

George McCloskey, lots 1, 2, and 3, Ingle Court Addition, 1.80

Cyrus L. Gorkin, 20 feet north side of Broadway, 45 feet west of Fourteenth, 1.80

The Louisville Trust Company to R. L. Nugent, lots 24, 25 and 26, block 1, Bechmont, 815 etc.

A. McVay to Joe A. Krawiec, 25 feet, south side of York, 175 feet west of Seventh, 2.50

Highland Park Land Company to Emma Sullivan, lot 2 and south one-half of lot 3, block 10, Highland Park, 1.00

Herman H. Ackerman to Sterling M. Overstreet, 30 feet north side of Walnut, 160 feet east of Twenty-sixth, 90 etc.

J. W. Reebach to Theo. M. Schafer, 32 feet, north side of Rowan, 260 feet east of Twenty-second, 200 etc.

Christopher Klingler to Peter Klingler, 30 feet, south side of York, 175 feet west of Seventh, 1.25

James M. Dinwiddie to S. L. Wickham, 30 feet, north side of Chestnut, 125 feet, west of Twenty-sixth, 1.25

Minnie Kerner to F. Vetter, 25 feet, south side of York, 175 feet west of Seventh, 1.00

Carrie O. Rode to Annie M. Bullock, 30 feet, north side of Blenheim, 100 feet east of Thirty-eighth, 1.00

Elizabeth Becker to Sarah Vetter, etc., tract of land, Richmond and Southern railroad, 1.50

John A. Armstrong to Flora B. Watts, 90 feet, west side of Birchwood, 1,115 feet south of Crescent Hill railroad, 1.50

John A. Armstrong to Louise C. Moore, 40 feet, west side of Birchwood, 1,265 feet south of Crescent Hill railroad, 1.50

C. J. Medda to William Boller, 180 feet, south of Birchwood, 1,245 feet south of Crescent Hill railroad, 1.50

W. B. Smith to Theo. Harris, 50 feet, west side of Hazel and first alley south of Magnolia, 1.00

LONG GLOVES KILLING OFF FRENCH KIDS.

Fad of Women Results in Slaughter of Increased Number of Animals.

[United States Consular Reports.]

Consul C. H. Hanson, of Grenoble, furnishes an interesting review of the fur trade in the United States for the calendar year of 1906.

The total value of merchandise exported to the United States through the port of New York in 1906 was \$1,238,260, an increase of \$1,049,000 over 1905.

The principal articles of export were furs, skins, and pelts. These three aggregated \$3,362,572, or 27 per cent of the total.

The fur trade is a very important one in the United States, and is expected to continue to grow in the future.

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